externally, and gives it a continental character.

Inside, aisles are formed in the nave by columns and arches, and in the chancel by open wainscot screens. The columns of the nave are built of blue lias, from Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, which is a tolerable substitute for Petworth marble, and was often so used in ancient buildings. There is a gallery in each aisle, which injures the appearance of the interior, but under the circumstances was unavoidable. They are supported on iron columns behind the blue lias columns, and have an open front. The roofing is open, and is stained to represent oak. So also are the seats, which, being *all free*, have no doors. In this particular, that none of the seats are appropriated, Christ Church stands alone in the metropolis. The old and infirm occupants of the workhouse are specially cared for, and are enabled by means of a communication with their wards on the south side of the east end of the church, to attend service without going into the air.

The chancel is paved with encaustic tiles, presented by Messrs. Copeland and Garrett, and some of the windows are filled with stained glass; that in the east window, a triplet, was an offering to the church made by Messrs. Hudson, pupils of Mr. Dyce. In the chancel aisles there are some small obituary windows of stained glass, executed by Mr. Willement, and presented by him, Captain Hardy, and others, to the church. One on the north side is inscribed "To the memory of Ellen, daughter of Benjamin Ferrey and Annie, his wife. She departed on the 22nd day of June, A.D. 1841, aged twelve months." Mr. Ferrey was the architect under whose directions the church was built, and deserves much praise for the ability displayed.* The width of the church within the walls is 50 feet, the whole length 64 feet 6 inches. The width of the nave is 22 feet 6 inches, and the height, to the apex of the roof, 52 feet 6 inches. The height of the spire is 120 feet.

The site cost 1,250*l*. The whole expense of the building, inclusive of every charge, will be under 4,800*l*. Mr. Winsland was the builder.

The church was erected by Her Majesty's Church Commissioners, aided by grants from the Metropolis Churches Fund, the Incorporated Society, and private subscriptions. A small fund has been raised for the endowment, and the rector of St. Giles's, the Rev. James Endell Tyler, in whom the presentation is vested, has nominated the chaplain of St. Giles's workhouse to be the first minister. An additional amount is required, and the excellent rector, by whose exertions chiefly the church has been obtained, has issued an appeal, which we gladly insert:—

"The munificence of the church societies, and the bounty of individual benefactors, have enabled us to provide a church of stone, capable of containing one thousand persons. The whole church being free, and there being, consequently, no income from pew-rents, our chief anxiety now, is to realize an endowment sufficient to secure for ever the daily performance of Divine worship, and for this object subscriptions are still earnestly solicited. Whilst, however, we have good hope that under God's blessing adequate means will be supplied by Christian benevolence, we unfeignedly desire not to lay an additional burthen on those who have with such unsparing liberality already assisted in this work and labour of love."

* Mr. Ferrey was a pupil of the late Augustus Pugin, and has executed numerous creditable works; one of which, the Dorset County Hospital, is mentioned elsewhere in the present number of the journal.

GOTHIC ORNAMENTS FROM THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF YORK.

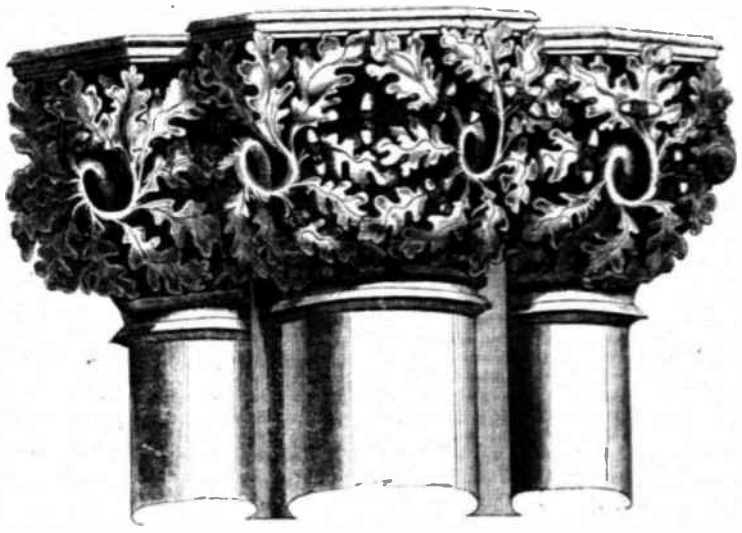

Fig. 5.

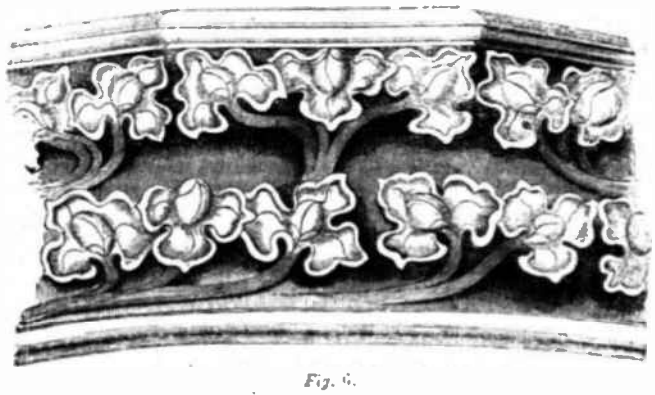

Fig. 6.

In continuation of the series of details from this noble building, commenced on page 91 of the present volume, we here give two from the nave and aisles, commenced, as before mentioned, in the year 1291, and completed about 1330.

Fig. 5 represents the capital of one of the semi-pillars attached to the wall in the south aisle of the nave. It is 1 foot 2 inches in height, and 26 feet from the floor. It is composed of three cylinders with a flat surface between them; the centre cylinder is 9 inches in diameter, the others 6 inches in diameter. From these pillars spring the groins of the vaulting by which the aisles are covered. The foliage is sharply cut, and is very beautiful.

Fig. 6 represents the foliage in the capital of one of the pillars in the nave. All these capitals are different, and display great luxuriance of fancy. The aisles of the nave in this building are very lofty and magnificent, perhaps more so than those of any other of our cathedrals. The windows are in three lights with quatre-foils in the arched heads, and the wall below them is adorned with paneling, which displays crocketted gables and pinnacles in great profusion. The whole of this part of the minster, namely, the nave and aisles, belongs to the decorated period of Pointed architecture, but being an early example, some of the ornaments have much of the character of the previous style.

THE INTERIOR DECORATIONS OF ST. STEPHEN'S, WESTMINSTER.

On Wednesday, the 26th ult., a paper was read by Mr. Crabb, before the Decorative Art Society, upon the "Interior decorations of the collegiate chapel of St. Stephen, as finished by Edward III., in his palace of Westminster, A.D. 1348."

The paper was interesting, the information it contained being unpublished, and derived from Mr. Crabb's acquaintance with the original painting, and with Adam Lee, Esq., who for twenty-five years was the officer in trust of the buildings that had formed the ancient palace of Westminster. In 1800 the act of union rendered it necessary to provide accommodation for the Irish members, and in taking down the wainscotting, it was discovered that the walls of the House of Commons were covered with paintings and gilding; copies of those at the east end were taken, and published by Mr. Smith in 1807, as also by the Antiquarian Society. Extensive subsequent discoveries were made, and the hon. speakers, Lords Sidmouth, Colchester, and Canterbury, gave every facility and encouragement to Mr. Lee, who eventually obtained sufficient information to make out the original plan of the painted decorations which had adorned the chapel, and to restore them in a miniature series of most interesting water-colour drawings.

Mr. Crabb then noticed the localities of the ancient palace of Westminster, describing the decorations of various apartments, particularly the *Chamber of the Holy Cross*, built by

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